

=> fil reg; d que 12
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:06:40 ON 14 FEB 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 13 FEB 2006 HIGHEST RN 874180-50-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 13 FEB 2006 HIGHEST RN 874180-50-4

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2005

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*

Structure search iteration limits have been increased. See HELP SLIMITS for details.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of experimental property data in the original document. For information on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/UG/regprops.html> o = any amino acid
| = or

L2 217 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON YDWRFNAF.Y|YDFRWNAF.Y|YDHFRWAF.Y|SQSF

P this search will retrieve both "D" & "L" forms of any of the amino acids in the seq.

=> d rn cn sql kwic nte lc 1-21 12

family search done to allow for conservative substitution - see green tab

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN <845849-93-6> REGISTRY Use Registry # to match sequence to reference (References printed beginning on pg. 8) see
CN TonB-dependent receptor (Porphyromonas gingivalis clone SW165 gene 0668)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 226: PN: WO2005019249 SEQID: 226 claimed protein
SQL 757

SEQ 351 AYDMDYRALT ASLGTNYLFP NGLHTLSFDA VYDRFRFGYL YHDKDSSESL
<===== =>

HITS AT: - 382-391

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 811798-88-6 REGISTRY
 CN L-Tyrosine, L-tyrosyl-L- α -aspartyl-D-phenylalanyl-L-arginyl-L-
 tryptophyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-aminoalanyl-,
 (2 \rightarrow 9)-lactam (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 SQL 10

SEQ 1 YDFRWNAFXY
 =====
 HITS AT: 1-10

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

NTE

type	-----	location	-----	description
bridge	Asp-2	-	Dpr-9	lactam
uncommon	Dpr-9	-		-
stereo	Phe-3	-		D

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 811798-86-4 REGISTRY
 CN L-Tyrosine, L-tyrosyl-L- α -aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-arginyl-L-
 tryptophyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-aminoalanyl-,
 (2 \rightarrow 9)-lactam (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 SQL 10

SEQ 1 YDFRWNAFXY
 =====
 HITS AT: 1-10

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

NTE

type	-----	location	-----	description
bridge	Asp-2	-	Dpr-9	lactam
uncommon	Dpr-9	-		-

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 811798-85-3 REGISTRY
 CN L-Tyrosine, L-tyrosyl-L- α -aspartyl-L-tryptophyl-L-arginyl-D-
 phenylalanyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-aminoalanyl-,
 (2 \rightarrow 9)-lactam (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 SQL 10

SEQ 1 YDWRFNAFXY
 =====
 HITS AT: 1-10

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

NTE

type	-----	location	-----	description
bridge	Asp-2	-	Dpr-9	lactam

uncommon	Dpr-9	-	-
stereo	Phe-5	-	D

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 4811798-83-1 REGISTRY
 CN L-Tyrosine, L-tyrosyl-L- α -aspartyl-L-tryptophyl-L-arginyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-aminoalanyl-, (2 \rightarrow 9)-lactam (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 SQL 10

SEQ 1 YDWRFNAFXY
 =====

HITS AT: 1-10

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

NTE

type	-----	location	-----	description
bridge	Asp-2	-	Dpr-9	lactam
uncommon	Dpr-9	-	-	-

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 793505-90-5 REGISTRY
 CN Protein (Azoarcus strain EbN1 590-amino acid) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN GenBank CAI09061
 CN GenBank CAI09061 (Translated from: GenBank CR555306)
 SQL 590

SEQ 201 NQINAIDLQK FHVPGTQLKE IFIPAAQMISA SMDLTEQLGV EGYYQWRWNS
 =====
 251 FKFDPSGTFF STVDVLGKGR RIAYVPTSII EDFAGPGACA DLPNGRCGDN
 =====

HITS AT: 244-258

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 759392-75-1 REGISTRY
 CN GenBank AAU94398 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) *GenBank records printed at blue tab*
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN GenBank AAU94398 (Translated from: GenBank BT015835)
 SQL 299

SEQ 51 FNYKWEAFRF GIILAILTNL CITFSYHRNL THRSFKLPKW LEYPFAYSAL
 =====

HITS AT: 51-60

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 4704718-04-7 REGISTRY
 CN Protein (Kluyveromyces lactis strain NRRL Y-1140 860-amino acid) (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN GenBank CAG98599

CN GenBank CAG98599 (Translated from: GenBank CR382126)
 SQL 860

SEQ 601 NLFKLTQPSY EFSIEQEQEI EILPGVPINI SIFNDFNKFK WGYFFKVKKL
 ===== =====

HITS AT: 636-645
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 698962-52-6 REGISTRY
 CN GenBank AAT47784 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN GenBank AAT47784 (Translated from: GenBank BT014933)
 SQL 299

SEQ 51 FNYKWEAFRF GIILAILTNL CITFSYHRNL THRSFKLPKW LEYPFAYSAL
 =====

HITS AT: 51-60

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 681216-55-7 REGISTRY
 CN L-Tyrosinamide, L-tyrosyl-L- α -aspartyl-D-phenylalanyl-L-arginyl-L-tryptophyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-amino-L-alanyl-, (2 \rightarrow 9)-lactam (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 SQL 10

SEQ 1 YDFRWNAFXY
 =====

HITS AT: 1-10

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

NTE modified

 type ----- location ----- description

 terminal mod. Tyr-10 - C-terminal amide
 bridge Asp-2 - Dpr-9 lactam
 uncommon Dpr-9 - -
 stereo Phe-3 - D

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 681216-54-6 REGISTRY
 CN L-Tyrosinamide, L-tyrosyl-L- α -aspartyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-arginyl-L-tryptophyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-amino-L-alanyl-, (2 \rightarrow 9)-lactam (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 SQL 10

SEQ 1 YDFRWNAFXY
 =====

HITS AT: 1-10

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

NTE modified

 ----- location ----- description

terminal mod.	Tyr-10	-	C-terminal amide
bridge	Asp-2	- Dpr-9	lactam
uncommon	Dpr-9	-	-

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

RN 681216-53-5 REGISTRY

CN L-Tyrosinamide, L-tyrosyl-L- α -aspartyl-L-tryptophyl-L-arginyl-D-phenylalanyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-amino-L-alanyl-, (2 \rightarrow 9)-lactam (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

SQL 10

SEQ 1 YDWRFNAFXY

=====
HITS AT: 1-100

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

NTE modified

type	location	description
terminal mod.	Tyr-10	- C-terminal amide
bridge	Asp-2	- Dpr-9 lactam
uncommon	Dpr-9	-
stereo	Phe-5	- D

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

RN 681216-52-4 REGISTRY

CN L-Tyrosinamide, L-tyrosyl-L- α -aspartyl-L-tryptophyl-L-arginyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alanyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-amino-L-alanyl-, (2 \rightarrow 9)-lactam (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

SQL 10

SEQ 1 YDWRFNAFXY

=====
HITS AT: 1-100

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

NTE modified

type	location	description
terminal mod.	Tyr-10	- C-terminal amide
bridge	Asp-2	- Dpr-9 lactam
uncommon	Dpr-9	-

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

RN 666517-17-5 REGISTRY

CN Transcription-associated protein (Glycine max clone PAT_MRT3847_141913C.1.pep fragment) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN 1255: PN: US20040031072 SEQID: 189255 claimed protein

SQL 78

SEQ 1 GFSSSVWVPQ NFRNEREIST KNPNFWDFHE QGÉT^YLKIFL SGFCLFEIFT

===== =====

HITS AT: 26-35
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 579411-40-8 REGISTRY
CN TonB-dependent receptor (Porphyromonas gingivalis strain W83 gene PG0668) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN GenBank AAQ65844
CN GenBank AAQ65844 (Translated from: GenBank AE017174)
SQL 757

SEQ 351 AYDMDYRALT ASLGTNYLFP NGLHTLSFDA VYDRFRFGYL YHDKDSSESL
===== =

HITS AT: 382-391

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 508591-72-8 REGISTRY
CN Protein (Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron strain VPI-5482 gene BT0315) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN GenBank AAO75422
CN GenBank AAO75422 (Translated from: GenBank AE016927)
SQL 429

SEQ 151 AFPTFSNPLW WDWRYNSYGW GWNYGKGWNR PYYGKGYYPG SWGGWYGGYW
=====

HITS AT: 161-170
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 405354-78-1 REGISTRY
CN Protein PG13 (Porphyromonas gingivalis strain W50) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank AAF81416
CN GenBank AAF81416 (Translated from: GenBank AF237558)
SQL 757

SEQ 351 AYDMDYRALT ASLGTNYLFP NGLHTLSFDA VYDRFRFGYL YHDKDSSESL
===== =

HITS AT: 382-391

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 395121-90-1 REGISTRY
CN Herbicide-target protein (Arabidopsis thaliana clone WO0210210-SEQID-83) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 83: PN: WO0210210 SEQID: 83 claimed protein
SQL 299

SEQ 51 FNYKWEAFRF GIILAILTNL CITFSYHRNL THRSFKLPKW LEYPFAYSAL
=====

HITS AT: 51-60

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 321763-44-4 REGISTRY
CN Protein (Arabidopsis thaliana clone T21E18 gene T21E18.15) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN GenBank AAF80133
CN GenBank AAF80133 (Translated from: GenBank AC024174)
SQL 299

SEQ 51 FNYKWEAERF GIILAILTNL CITFSYHRNL THRSFKLPKW LEYPFAYSAL
=====
HITS AT: 51-60

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 227093-10-9 REGISTRY
CN Protein PG13 (Porphyromonas gingivalis strain ATCC_53978 precursor) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
SQL 757

SEQ 351 AYDMRDYRALT ASLGTYNLFP NGLHTLSFDA VYDRFRFGYL YHDKDSSESL
=====
HITS AT: 382-391

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 21 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
RN 226933-98-8 REGISTRY
CN Protein PG13 (Porphyromonas gingivalis strain ATCC_53978 open reading frame) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
SQL 763

SEQ 351 TFSEKKAYDM DYRALTASLG TNYLFPNGLH TLSFDAYDR FRFGYLYHDK
=====
HITS AT: 388-397

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL

=> fil capl casrea uspatf toxcenter; s 12
FILE "CAPLUS" ENTERED AT 16:07:35 ON 14 FEB 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE "CASREACT" ENTERED AT 16:07:35 ON 14 FEB 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE "USPATFULL" ENTERED AT 16:07:35 ON 14 FEB 2006
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE "TOXCENTER" ENTERED AT 16:07:35 ON 14 FEB 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 ACS

L4 22 L2

=> dup rem 14

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4

L5 15 DUP REM L4 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

ANSWERS '1-13' FROM FILE CAPLUS

ANSWERS '14-15' FROM FILE USPATFULL

=> d ibib ed abs hitrn 1-15; fil hom

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:182692 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:255838

TITLE: Porphyromonas gingivalis virulence polynucleotides for diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of periodontal diseases

INVENTOR(S): Progulske-Fox, Ann; Hillman, Jeffrey Daniel; Handfield, Martin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Florida, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.

CODEN: PIIXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005019249	A2	20050303	WO 2004-US25778	20040810
WO 2005019249	C1	20050512		
WO 2005019249	A3	20050915		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2003-495589P	P 20030815
	US 2004-915002	A 20040810

ED Entered STN: 04 Mar 2005

AB The invention provides compns. and methods for the detection of Porphyromonas gingivalis and for the treatment and prevention of diseases and infections caused by P. gingivalis. Thus, the sequences of 168 genomic nucleic acids encoding 186 immunogenic proteins from P. gingivalis are provided.

IT 845849-93-6 use Registry # to match reference to sequence

RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(amino acid sequence; Porphyromonas gingivalis virulence polynucleotides for diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of periodontal diseases)

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:10350 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:170777
 TITLE: The genome sequence of an anaerobic aromatic-degrading denitrifying bacterium, strain EbN1
 AUTHOR(S): Rabus, Ralf; Kube, Michael; Heider, Johann; Beck, Alfred; Heitmann, Katja; Widdel, Friedrich; Reinhardt, Richard
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Max Planck Institut fuer Marine Mikrobiologie, Bremen, 28359, Germany
 SOURCE: Archives of Microbiology (2005), 183(1), 27-36
 CODEN: AMICCW; ISSN: 0302-8933
 PUBLISHER: Springer GmbH
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 06 Jan 2005

AB Recent research on microbial degradation of aromatic and other refractory compds.

in anoxic waters and soils has revealed that nitrate-reducing bacteria belonging to the Betaproteobacteria contribute substantially to this process. The first complete genome is presented of a metabolically versatile representative, strain EbN1, which metabolizes various aromatic compds., including hydrocarbons. A circular chromosome (4.3 Mb) and two plasmids (0.21 and 0.22 Mb) encode 4603 predicted proteins. Ten anaerobic and four aerobic aromatic degradation pathways were recognized, with the encoding

genes mostly forming clusters. The presence of paralogous gene clusters (e.g., for anaerobic phenylacetate oxidation), high sequence similarities to orthologs from other strains (e.g., for anaerobic phenol metabolism) and frequent mobile genetic elements (e.g., more than 200 genes for transposases) suggest high genome plasticity and extensive lateral gene transfer during metabolic evolution of strain EbN1. Metabolic versatility is also reflected by the presence of multiple respiratory complexes. A large number of regulators, including more than 30 two-component and several FNR-type regulators, indicate a finely tuned regulatory network able to respond to the fluctuating availability of organic substrates and electron acceptors in the environment. The absence of genes required for nitrogen fixation and specific interaction with plants separates strain EbN1 ecophysiol. from the closely related nitrogen-fixing plant symbionts of the Azoarcus cluster. Supplementary material on sequence and annotation are provided at the Web page <http://www.micro-genomes.mpg.de/ebn1/>. The genome and two plasmid sequences are deposited in GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ under accession nos. CR555306-CR555308.

IT 793505-90-5

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (amino acid sequence; genome sequence of anaerobic aromatic-degrading denitrifying Azoarcus strain EbN1)

REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1127149 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:86686
 TITLE: Melanocortin receptor templates, peptides, and therapeutic use
 INVENTOR(S): Haskell-Luevano, Carrie
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004260063	A1	20041223	US 2003-602394	20030623
WO 2005000877	A2	20050106	WO 2004-US20329	20040622
WO 2005000877	A3	20050811		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-602394 A 20030623

ED Entered STN: 24 Dec 2004

AB The invention provides chimeric peptides and templates containing a combination of antagonist and agonist endogenous ligand residues. In particular, the invention provides chimeric peptides and templates thereof based on melanocortin agonist peptides and Agouti-related protein (AGRP). The invention provides multifunctional chimeric peptides having specific bioactivity at melanocortin receptors and their use as drugs to treat various diseases and conditions.

IT 811798-83-1P 811798-85-3P 811798-86-4P

811798-88-6P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(melanocortin receptor templates, peptides, and therapeutic use)

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:231619 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:350780

TITLE: Identification of Putative Agouti-Related Protein(87-132)-Melanocortin-4 Receptor Interactions by Homology Molecular Modeling and Validation Using Chimeric Peptide Ligands

AUTHOR(S): Wilczynski, Andrzej; Wang, Xiang S.; Joseph, Christine G.; Xiang, Zhimin; Bauzo, Rayna M.; Scott, Joseph W.; Sorensen, Nicholas B.; Shaw, Amanda M.; Millard, William J.; Richards, Nigel G.; Haskell-Luevano, Carrie

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicinal Chemistry, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, 32610, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2004), 47(9), 2194-2207

CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:350780

ED Entered STN: 22 Mar 2004

AB Agouti-related protein (AGRP) is one of only two naturally known antagonists of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) identified to date. Specifically, AGRP antagonizes the brain melanocortin-3 and -4 receptors

involved in energy homeostasis. α -MSH is one of the known endogenous agonists for these melanocortin receptors. Insight into putative interactions between the antagonist AGRP amino acids with the melanocortin-4 receptor (MC4R) may be important for the design of unique ligands for the treatment of obesity related diseases and is currently lacking in the literature. A three-dimensional homol. mol. model of the mouse MC4 receptor complex with the hAGRP(87-132) ligand docked into the receptor has been developed to identify putative antagonist ligand-receptor interactions. Key putative AGRP-MC4R interactions include the Arg111 of hAGRP(87-132) interacting in a neg. charged pocket located in a cavity formed by transmembrane spanning (TM) helices 1, 2, 3, and 7, capped by the acidic first extracellular loop (EL1) and specifically with the conserved melanocortin receptor residues mMC4R Glu92 (TM2), mMC4R Asp114 (TM3), and mMC4R Asp118 (TM3). Addnl., Phe112 and Phe113 of hAGRP(87-132) putatively interact with an aromatic hydrophobic pocket formed by the mMC4 receptor residues Phe176 (TM4), Phe193 (TM5), Phe253 (TM6), and Phe254 (TM6). To validate the AGRP-mMC4R model complex presented herein from a ligand perspective, we generated nine chimeric peptide ligands based on a modified antagonist template of the hAGRP(109-118) (Tyr-c[Asp-Arg-Phe-Phe-Asn-Ala-Phe-Dpr]-Tyr-NH2). In these chimeric ligands, the antagonist AGRP Arg-Phe-Phe residues were replaced by the melanocortin agonist His/D-Phe-Arg-Trp amino acids. These peptides resulted in agonist activity at the mouse melanocortin receptors (mMC1R and mMC3-5Rs). The most notable results include the identification of a novel subnanomolar melanocortin peptide template Tyr-c[Asp-His-DPhe-Arg-Trp-Asn-Ala-Phe-Dpr]-Tyr-NH2 that is equipotent to α -MSH at the mMC1, mMC3, and mMC5 receptors but is 30-fold more potent than α -MSH at the mMC4R. Addnl., these studies identified a new and novel >200-fold MC4R vs. MC3R selective peptide Tyr-c[Asp-D-Phe-Arg-Trp-Asn-Ala-Phe-Dpr]-Tyr-NH2 template. Furthermore, when the His-DPhe-Arg-Trp sequence is used to replace the hAGRP Arg-Phe-Phe residues in the "mini"-AGRP (hAGRP87-120, C105A) template, a potent nanomolar agonist resulted at the mMC1R and MC3-5Rs.

IT 681216-52-4P 681216-53-5P 681216-54-6P ..}
681216-55-7P

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(identification of putative Agouti-related protein(87-132)-melanocortin-4 receptor interactions by homol. mol. modeling and validation using chimeric peptide ligands)

REFERENCE COUNT: 78 THERE ARE 78 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:721753 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:208599

TITLE:

Complete genome sequence of the oral pathogenic bacterium *Porphyromonas gingivalis* strain W83
Nelson, Karen E.; Fleischmann, Robert D.; DeBoy, Robert T.; Paulsen, Ian T.; Fouts, Derrick E.; Eisen, Jonathan A.; Daugherty, Sean C.; Dodson, Robert J.; Durkin, A. Scott; Gwinn, Michelle; Haft, Daniel H.; Kolonay, James F.; Nelson, William C.; Mason, Tanya; Tallon, Luke; Gray, Jessica; Granger, David; Tettelin, Herve; Dong, Hong; Galvin, Jamie L.; Duncan, Margaret J.; Dewhirst, Floyd E.; Fraser, Claire M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: The Institute for Genomic Research, Rockville, MD, 20850, USA

SOURCE: *Journal of Bacteriology* (2003), 185(18), 5591-5601

CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 ED Entered STN: 15 Sep 2003
 AB The complete 2,343,479-bp genome sequence of the gram-neg., pathogenic oral bacterium *Porphyromonas gingivalis* strain W83, a major contributor to periodontal disease, was determined. Whole-genome comparative anal. with other available complete genome sequences confirms the close relationship between the Cytophaga-Flavobacteria-Bacteroides (CFB) phylum and the green-sulfur bacteria. Within the CFB phyla, the genomes most similar to that of *P. gingivalis* are those of *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron* and *B. fragilis*. Outside of the CFB phyla the most similar genome to *P. gingivalis* is that of *Chlorobium tepidum*, supporting the previous phylogenetic studies that indicated that the Chlorobia and CFB phyla are related, albeit distantly. Genome anal. of strain W83 reveals a range of pathways and virulence determinants that relate to the novel biol. of this oral pathogen. Among these determinants are at least six putative hemagglutinin-like genes and 36 previously unidentified peptidases. Genome anal. also reveals that *P. gingivalis* can metabolize a range of amino acids and generate a number of metabolic end products that are toxic to the human host or human gingival tissue and contribute to the development of periodontal disease. The genome sequence is deposited in GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ with accession number AE015924, and in the RefSeq Genome database with accession number NC_002950.

IT 579411-40-8
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (amino acid sequence; complete genome sequence of the oral pathogenic bacterium *Porphyromonas gingivalis* strain W83)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 74 THERE ARE 74 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:520210 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:277667
 TITLE: Identification of vaccine candidate antigens from a genomic analysis of *Porphyromonas gingivalis*
 Ross, B. C.; Czajkowski, L.; Hocking, D.; Margetts, M.; Webb, E.; Rothel, L.; Patterson, M.; Agius, C.; Camuglia, S.; Reynolds, E.; Littlejohn, T.; Gaeta, B.; Ng, A.; Kuczak, E. S.; Mattick, J. S.; Gearing, D.; Barr, I. G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Research and Development, CSL Ltd., Parkville, 3052, Australia

SOURCE: Vaccine (2001), 19(30), 4135-4142
 CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 19 Jul 2001

AB *Porphyromonas gingivalis* is a key periodontal pathogen which has been implicated in the etiol. of chronic adult periodontitis. Our aim was to develop a protein based vaccine for the prevention and or treatment of this disease. The authors used a whole genome sequencing approach to identify potential vaccine candidates. From a genomic sequence, the authors selected 120 genes using a series of bioinformatics methods. The selected genes were cloned for expression in *Escherichia coli* and screened with *P. gingivalis* antisera before purification and testing in an animal model. Two of these recombinant proteins (PG32 and PG33) demonstrated significant protection in the animal model, while a number were reactive with various

antisera. This process allows the rapid identification of vaccine candidates from genomic data.

IT 405354-78-1

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(amino acid sequence; identification of vaccine candidate antigens from genomic anal. of *Porphyromonas gingivalis*)

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:388302 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:40571

TITLE: *Porphyromonas gingivalis* polypeptides and polynucleotides

INVENTOR(S): Ross, Bruce Carter; Barr, Ian George; Patterson, Michelle Anne; Agius, Catherine Therese; Rothel, Linda Joy; Margetts, Mai Brigid; Hocking, Dianna Margaret; Webb, Elizabeth Ann

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CSL Limited, Australia

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 587 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9929870	A1	19990617	WO 1998-AU1023	19981210
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9916487	A1	19990628	AU 1999-16487	19981208
CA 2313823	AA	19990617	CA 1998-2313823	19981210
ZA 9811333	A	20000508	ZA 1998-11333	19981210
EP 1037999	A1	20000927	EP 1998-960880	19981210
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001526035	T2	20011218	JP 2000-524441	19981210
NZ 504811	A	20031031	NZ 1998-504811	19981210
US 6444799	B1	20020903	US 1998-221017	19981223
US 2002172976	A1	20021121	US 2002-194163	20020711
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
		AU 1997-839	A 19971210	
		AU 1997-1182	A 19971231	
		AU 1998-1546	A 19980130	
		AU 1998-2264	A 19980310	
		AU 1998-2911	A 19980409	
		AU 1998-3128	A 19980423	
		AU 1998-3338	A 19980505	
		AU 1998-3654	A 19980522	
		AU 1998-4917	A 19980729	
		AU 1998-4963	A 19980730	
		AU 1998-5028	A 19980804	

WO 1998-AU1023 W 19981210
 US 1998-221017 A1 19981223

ED Entered STN: 23 Jun 1999

AB The present invention relates to isolated *Porphyromonas gingivalis* polynucleotide sequences which can be used for recombinant production of *P. gingivalis* polypeptides and to develop nucleotide probes specific for *P. gingivalis*. The DNA sequences were selected from a large number of *P. gingivalis* sequences according to their indicative potential as vaccine candidates. This intuitive step involved comparison of the deduced protein sequence from the *P. gingivalis* DNA sequences to the known protein sequence databases. Some of the characteristics used to select useful vaccine candidates include: the expected cellular location, such as outer membrane proteins or secreted proteins; particular functional activities of similar proteins such as those with an enzymic or proteolytic activity; proteins involved in essential metabolic pathways that when inactivated or blocked may be deleterious or lethal to the organism; proteins that might be expected to play a role in the pathogenesis of the organism; and proteins which are paralogs to proteins with proven vaccine efficacy. One hundred twenty-two open reading frames (ORFs) are provided, along with the deduced amino acid sequences of the complete ORFs and putative signal moieties.

IT 226933-98-8P 227093-10-9P

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (amino acid sequence; *Porphyromonas gingivalis* polypeptides and polynucleotides)

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:209221 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:212094

TITLE: Soybean nucleic acids and encoded proteins associated with transcription in plants and their uses for plant improvement

INVENTOR(S): La Rosa, Thomas J.; Zhou, Yihua; Kovalic, David K.; Cao, Yongwei

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 15 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 985,678, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004031072 A1	-----	20040212	US 2003-XU424599	20030428
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-304517	19990506
			US 2001-2001/985678	20011105
			US 2003-2003/424599	20030428

ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 2004

AB This invention provides 142,842 polynucleotide sequences isolated from a cDNA library generated from *Glycine maximum*. The open reading frame in each polynucleotide sequence is identified by a combination of predictive and homol.-based methods. Functions of polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides sequences are determined using a hierarchical classification tool, termed FunCAT, for Functional Categories Annotation Tool. Sequences

useful for producing transgenic plants having improved biol. properties are identified from their FunCAT annotations. [This abstract record is one of 72 records for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.]

IT 666517-17-5

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (amino acid sequence; soybean nucleic acids and encoded proteins associated with transcription in plants and their uses for plant improvement)

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:87042 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:237390

TITLE: Complete genome sequence of the oral pathogenic bacterium *Porphyromonas gingivalis* strain W83.
[Erratum to document cited in CA139:208599]

AUTHOR(S): Nelson, Karen E.; Fleischmann, Robert D.; DeBoy, Robert T.; Paulsen, Ian T.; Fouts, Derrick E.; Eisen, Jonathan A.; Daugherty, Sean C.; Dodson, Robert J.; Durkin, A. Scott; Gwinn, Michelle; Haft, Daniel H.; Kolonay, James F.; Nelson, William C.; Mason, Tanya; Tallon, Luke; Gray, Jessica; Granger, David; Tettelin, Herve; Hong, Dong; Galvin, Jamie L.; Duncan, Margaret J.; Dewhirst, Floyd E.; Fraser, Claire M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Genomic Research, Rockville, MD, 20850, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Bacteriology (2004), 186(2), 593

CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 03 Feb 2004

AB On page 5600, Acknowledgments, the following sentence should be added:
"The *Bacteroides fragilis* sequence data used in the comparative anal. were produced by the Microbial Sequencing Group at the Sanger Institute and can be obtained from <ftp://ftp.sanger.ac.uk/pub/pathogens/bf/>."

IT 579411-40-8

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(amino acid sequence; complete genome sequence of oral pathogenic bacterium *Porphyromonas gingivalis* strain W83 (Erratum))

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:570556 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:66036

TITLE: Genome evolution in yeasts

AUTHOR(S): Dujon, Bernard; Sherman, David; Fischer, Gilles; Durrens, Pascal; Casaregola, Serge; Lafontaine, Ingrid; de Montigny, Jacky; Marck, Christian; Neuveglise, Cecile; Talla, Emmanuel; Goffard, Nicolas; Frangeul, Lionel; Aigle, Michel; Anthouard, Veronique; Babour, Anna; Barbe, Valerie; Barnay, Stephanie; Blanchin, Sylvie; Beckerich, Jean-Marie; Beyne, Emmanuel; Bleykasten, Claudine; Boisrame, Anita; Boyer, Jeanne; Cattolico, Laurence; Confaniolieri, Fabrice; de Daruvar, Antoine; Desponts, Laurence; Fabre, Emmanuelle; Fairhead, Cecile; Ferry-Dumazet, Helene; Groppi, Alexis; Hantraye, Florence; Hennequin, Christophe; Jauniaux, Nicolas; Joyet, Philippe;

Kachouri, Rym; Kerrest, Alix; Koszul, Romain; Lemaire, Marc; Lesur, Isabelle; Ma, Laurence; Muller, Heloise; Nicaud, Jean-Marc; Nikolski, Macha; Oztas, Sophie; Ozier-Kalogeropoulos, Odile; Pellenz, Stefan; Potier, Serge; Richard, Guy-Franck; Straub, Marie-Laure; Suleau, Audrey; Swennen, Dominique; Tekaia, Fredj; Wesolowski-Louvel, Micheline; Westhof, Eric; Wirth, Benedicte; Zeniou-Meyer, Maria; Zivanovic, Ivan; Bolotin-Fukuhara, Monique; Thierry, Agnes; Bouchier, Christiane; Caudron, Bernard; Scarpelli, Claude; Gaillardin, Claude; Weissenbach, Jean; Wincker, Patrick; Souciet, Jean-Luc

CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite de Genetique Moleculaire des Levures (URA and UFR 927 Universite Pierre et Marie Curie), Paris, 75724, Fr.

SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (2004), 430(6995), 35-44

CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836

PUBLISHER: Nature Publishing Group

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 18 Jul 2004

AB Identifying the mechanisms of eukaryotic genome evolution by comparative genomics is often complicated by the multiplicity of events that have taken place throughout the history of individual lineages, leaving only distorted and superimposed traces in the genome of each living organism. The hemiascomycete yeasts, with their compact genomes, similar lifestyle and distinct sexual and physiol. properties, provide a unique opportunity to explore such mechanisms. The complete, assembled genome sequences of four yeast species are presented, selected to represent a broad evolutionary range within a single eukaryotic phylum, that after anal. proved to be molecularly as diverse as the entire phylum of chordates. A total of .apprx.24,200 novel genes were identified, the translation products of which were classified together with *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* proteins into .apprx.4700 families, forming the basis for interspecific comparisons. Anal. of chromosome maps and genome redundancies reveal that the different yeast lineages have evolved through a marked interplay between several distinct mol. mechanisms, including tandem gene repeat formation, segmental duplication, a massive genome duplication and extensive gene loss. The genome sequence are deposited in GenBank/EMBL/DDJB under accession nos. CR380947-CR380959 for *C. glabrata*, CR382121-CR382126 for *K. lactis*, CR382127-CR382132 for *Y. lipolytica*, and CR382133-CR382139 for *D. hansenii*. [This abstract record is one of four records for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

IT 704718-04-7

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(amino acid sequence; genome evolution in yeasts based on complete genome sequences from *Candida glabrata*, *Kluyveromyces lactis*, *Yarrowia lipolytica*, and *Debaryomyces hansenii*)

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:234123 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:363600

TITLE: A genomic view of the human-Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron symbiosis

AUTHOR(S): Xu, Jian; Bjursell, Magnus K.; Himrod, Jason; Deng, Su; Carmichael, Lynn K.; Chiang, Herbert C.; Hooper, Lora V.; Gordon, Jeffrey I.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Biology and Pharmacology,
 Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis,
 MO, 63110, USA

SOURCE: Science (Washington, DC, United States) (2003),
 299(5615), 2074-2076
 CODEN: SCIEAS; ISSN: 0036-8075

PUBLISHER: American Association for the Advancement of Science

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 26 Mar 2003

AB The human gut is colonized with a vast community of indigenous microorganisms that help shape our biol. The complete genome sequence is now presented for the Gram-neg. anaerobe *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron*, a dominant member of our normal distal intestinal microbiota. Its 4779-member proteome includes an elaborate apparatus for acquiring and hydrolyzing otherwise indigestible dietary polysaccharides and an associated environment-sensing system consisting of a large repertoire of extracytoplasmic function sigma factors and one- and two-component signal transduction systems. These and other expanded paralogous groups shed light on the mol. mechanisms underlying symbiotic host-bacterial relationships in our intestine. The genome sequence is deposited in GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ under accession number AE015928 and in the RefSeq database under accession number NC_004663.

IT 508591-72-8
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
 (amino acid sequence; complete genome sequence of *Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron* and a genomic view of human-B. *thetaiotaomicron* symbiosis)

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:107386 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:146508
 TITLE: Polypeptide targets for identifying new herbicidally active compounds based on sequence homology screening with *Arabidopsis* proteins
 INVENTOR(S): Tietjen, Klaus; Weidler, Marcus
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 261 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002010210	A2	20020207	WO 2001-EP9892	20010828
WO 2002010210	A3	20030220		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2001-EP9892 20010828

ED Entered STN: 10 Feb 2002

AB The invention relates to a method of identifying plant-specific polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding them which are suitable as sites of action for finding herbicides, to the use of the polypeptides identified for identifying new, herbicidally active compds., and methods of finding modulators of these polypeptides. All proteins encoded by the *Arabidopsis thaliana* genome (from TAIR and GenBank) are compared by sequence alignment to all other sequences which are accessible in the public database sequences (SwissProt and TrEMBL). A database comprising 3227 putative herbicide targets is identified by screening for a selected level of sequence similarity (expect-value or "E-value") and assigned biol. relevant properties (annotation). All the enzymes, receptors, and channels or transporters with the desired plant-specific E-values are filtered out from the annotations of the database according to the invention with the aid of a suitable algorithm with suitable search terms. Likewise, the invention relates to the use of the polypeptides in assay methods for identifying herbicidally active compds., including descriptions of activity assays, binding assays, displacement assays, scintillation proximity assays, two-hybrid systems, and calcium imaging or signaling assays.

IT 395121-90-1

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); ANT (Analyte); ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(amino acid sequence; polypeptide targets for identifying new herbicidally active compds. based on sequence homol. screening with *Arabidopsis* proteins)

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:13202 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:142622

TITLE: Sequence and analysis of chromosome 1 of the plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*

AUTHOR(S): Theologis, Athanasios; Ecker, Joseph R.; Palm, Curtis J.; Federspiel, Nancy A.; Kaul, Samir; White, Owen; Alonso, Jose; Altafi, Hootan; Araujo, Rina; Bowman, Cheryl L.; Brooks, Shelise Y.; Buehler, Eugen; Chan, April; Chao, Qimin; Chen, Huaming; Cheuk, Rosa F.; Chin, Christina W.; Chung, Mike K.; Conn, Lane; Conway, Aaron B.; Conway, Andrew R.; Creasy, Todd H.; Dewar, Ken; Dunn, Patrick; Etgu, Pelin; Feldblyum, Tamara V.; Feng, JiDong; Fong, Betty; Fujii, Claire Y.; Gill, John E.; Goldsmith, Andrew D.; Haas, Brian; Hansen, Nancy F.; Hughes, Beth; Hulzar, Lucas; Hunter, Jonathan L.; Jenkins, Jennifer; Johnson-Hopson, Chanda; Khan, Shehnaz; Kahykin, Elizabeth; Kim, Christopher J.; Koo, Hean L.; Kremenetskala, Irina; Kurtz, David B.; Dwan, Andrea; Lam, Bao; Langin-Hooper, Stephane; Lee, Andrew; Lee, Jeong M.; Lenz, Catherine A.; Li, Joycelyn H.; Li, YaPing; Lin, Xiaoying; Liu, Shirley X.; Liu, Zhaoying A.; Luros, Jason S.; Maiti, Rama; Marziali, Andre; Miliitscher, Jennifer; Miranda, Molly; Nguyen, Michelle; Nierman, William C.; Osborne, Brian I.; Pai, Grace; Peterson, Jeremy; Pham, Paul K.; Rizzo, Michael; Rooney, Timothy; Rowley, Don; Sakano, Hitomi; Salzberg, Steven L.; Schwartz, Jody R.; Shinn, Paul; Southwick, Audrey M.; Sun, Hui; Tallon, Luke J.; Tambunga, Gabriel; Toriumi, Mitsue J.; Town, Christopher D.; Utterback,

Teresa; Van Aken, Susan; Vaysberg, Maria; Vysotskala, Valentina S.; Walker, Michelle; Wu, Dongying; Yu, Guixia; Fraser, Claire M.; Venter, J. Craig; David, Ronald W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Plant Gene Expression Center/USDA-U.C., Albany, CA, 94710, USA

SOURCE: Nature (London) (2000), 408(6814), 816-820
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836

PUBLISHER: Nature Publishing Group

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

ED Entered STN: 08 Jan 2001

AB The genome of the flowering plant *Arabidopsis thaliana* has five chromosomes. Here we report the sequence of the largest, chromosome 1, in two contigs of around 14.2 and 14.6 megabases. The contigs extend from the telomeres to the centromeric borders, regions rich in transposons, retrotransposons, and repetitive elements such as the 180-bp repeat. The chromosome represents 25% of the genome and contains about 6850 open reading frames, 236 tRNAs (tRNAs), and 12 small nuclear RNAs. There are 2 clusters of tRNA genes at different places on the chromosome. One consists of 27 tRNAPro genes and the other contains 27 tandem repeats of tRNATyr-tRNATyr-tRNASer genes. Chromosome 1 contains about 300 gene families with clustered duplications. There are also many repeat elements, representing 8% of the sequence. The GenBank Accession Nos. for chromosome 1 are AE005172 (northern arm) and AE005173 (southern arm). [This abstract record is one of two records for this document necessitated by the large number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.]

IT 321763-44-4

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(amino acid sequence; sequence and anal. of chromosome 1 of the plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*)

REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:307853 USPATFULL

TITLE: *P. gingivalis* polynucleotides and uses thereof

INVENTOR(S): Ross, Bruce Carter, Coburg, AUSTRALIA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002172976	A1	20021121
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-194163	A1	20020711 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-221017, filed on 23 Dec 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6444799		
	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1998-AU1023, filed on 10 Dec 1998, UNKNOWN		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	AU 1997-1182	19971231
	AU 1998-1546	19980130
	AU 1998-2911	19980409
	AU 1998-3654	19980522
	WO 1998-AU1023	19981210
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Shantanu Basu, Morrison & Foerster LLP, 755 Page Mill	

Road, Palo Alto, CA, 94304-1018

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

LINE COUNT: 533

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to isolated *Porphyromonas gingivalis* polynucleotides. The polynucleotides comprises a contiguous sequence of at least 20 nucleotides which is identical to a contiguous sequence of at least 20 nucleotides within a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ. ID. NO. 1 to SEQ. ID. NO. 1120 and sequences complementary thereto.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 226933-98-8P 227093-10-9P

(amino acid sequence; *Porphyromonas gingivalis* polypeptides and polynucleotides)

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 15 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:224711 USPATFULL

TITLE: *P. gingivalis* polynucleotides and uses thereof

INVENTOR(S): Ross, Bruce Carter, Victoria, AUSTRALIA

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CSL Limited, Parkville, AUSTRALIA (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6444799	B1	20020903
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-221017		19981223 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	AU 1997-1182	19971231
	AU 1998-1546	19980130
	AU 1998-2911	19980409
	AU 1998-3654	19980522
	WO 1998-AU1023	19981210

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Zeman, Mary K.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Morrison & Foerster LLP

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 512

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to isolated *Porphyromonas gingivalis* polynucleotides. The polynucleotides comprises a contiguous sequence of at least 20 nucleotides which is identical to a contiguous sequence of at least 20 nucleotides within a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ. ID. NO. 1 to SEQ. ID. NO. 1120 and sequences complementary thereto.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT 226933-98-8P 227093-10-9P

(amino acid sequence; *Porphyromonas gingivalis* polypeptides and polynucleotides)

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:08:01 ON 14 FEB 2006